NEW YORK HERAL'O. JAMES GORDON BENNE'ST, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DIFFICE 'A. W. CORNER OF NAMED AND PULTON STE

ABUSEMENTS THIS EVENING, RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-A SOLDIER FOR LOVE-

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-LIFE IN NEW YORK-CHINESE BUILDING, 539 Broadway--ETRAOPIAN PER

MELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 596 Browdway-Mr. Liones

HOPE CHAPEL—DRANATIC AND POSTICAL READINGS BY

New York, Tuesday, August 19, 1886. MENT TORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott,

The European mails will close in this city at hat-past un o'clock to morrow morning. The Hunard (printed in English and French) will be ed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

cave this port to-morrow, at soon, for Liverpool.

m wrappers, sixpence.
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Both Houses of Congress met yesterday morning. In the Senate the Chair submitted a message from the President in answer to the resolution calling for Col. Fremont's accounts. The report on the Civil was agreed to. It appropriates \$250,000 for the Washington aqueduct, and \$300,000 for the Balti-more Post office. The proviso for placing the coastruction of public buildings under civil superinten dents was stricken out. The bill for the cetablish ment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga., was laid ever. The Committee of Conference on the Army bill reported their inability to agree with the Committee from the House, and recommended that the Senate insist on its amendments, which was agreed to. A resolution to extend the session until two o'clock was passed. In the House of Repre entatives the time was expended in a number of motions of no public importance. The resolu tions passed by the Legislature of Texas in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were premented. A committee was appointed to investigate
the fight between Mr. McMullen and Mr. Granger. Chairman of the Committee on Conference seported that they were unable to agree with the ate committee on the Army bill, and asked for a Sourth Committee of Conference. This was disgreed to. A motion was being made to extend the sion until two o'clock, in accordance with the Senate resolution, when the clock struck twelve, the Army Appropriation bill was lost, and the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress at an end.

The proclamation of the President calling an extra ession of Congress, to assemble on Thursday next, is given elsewhere in our paper. It is stated that the session was brought about by the exertions of Jeff. Davis, who declared that he could not keep the army together without the appropriations. An angry discussion took place in the Cabinet Council yesterda; orning, and it is said that Messrs. Cushing and Campbell came near having a personal collision. It is not known when the session will terminate. The President is universally denounced by the democrate

The despatch of our Washington correspondent turnishes all the news stirring in that city, and all incidents of note during the final sitting of Congress. The House broke up in a row. The demo. crats asked for an extension of the session, which was refused, by which action the Army and many ther bills were lost. It is stated that many private hills for want of time, failed to receive the Pre sident's signature. Southern members are very in-dignant at Pierce for calling the extra session, as a number of them had previously met and addressed him a letter requesting him not to do so. It is said the Army bill will be passed at once, and all attempts at general legislation resisted. Letters had been re ceived in Washington stating that Mr. Soulé had oft New Orleans for Central America. Many reports were in circulation as to the object of his visit.

of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senat salling for information in regard to all the proposals that had been made for the sale of sites for a Post Office and Court House in this city.

Two members of the House of Representatives

McMullen, of Virginia, and Granger, of New York yesteday morning indulged in a fist fight. 1 appears the members were riding together in an ibus, when a political dispute arose and hard words passed, when McMullen seized Granger around the neck and struck him one or two blows, starting the blood under the eve and ear. They were quick b separated. A committee of the House has been appointed to investigate the subject and report the

Forther accounts of the great storm at the South state the number of lives lost at near three hundred The steamship Nantilus went down in the gale, and is is feared that all on board have perished. The sotton crop in Louisians has not materially suffered. out gloomy accounts were anticipated from the Mis

No additional cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday at Quarantine. There was considerable acrimonious talk against Dr. Thompson, growing out of the communication of the Castleton Board of Bealth, to be sent into the Commissioners of Emigration at their next meeting. The leading excitament, next to this, was an attempt to have a decision pendered upon a writ of habens corpus in the case of two of the parties arrested on the charge of assist ing in the recent demolition of the barricade. The opposition to the hearing was made by counsel of e Castleton Board of Health. The case will be heard to day before Judge Birdseye.

A serious difficulty appears likely to arise between Mayor Wood and the Commissioners of Emigration in reference to the employment of clerks at Castle Garden by the principal railroads, who are allowed to sell tickets to emigrants and check baggage This arrangement injures the business of the ! censed runners, and they have made complaint that these clerks have taken out no license as the law re quires, and are acting illegally. The railroad agent deny that they are runners or brokers in the sense of the law. The case will be investigated to-day before Justice Connolly.

We have news from Port-au-Prince, Havi to the la of August. There was nothing stirring of importance.
The Emperor Soulouque and the Dominicaus were renewing their amicable relations, and efforts were being made to cultivate a durable friendship. scaport towns were healthy, but business was dull owing to the limited arrival of produce from the in-

From Hallfax we learn that the damage to the Arabia on her passage to that place was quite exten sive. She struck on Blond Rock, when going at full speed. She first struck her bow on the rock, then rose and slid over it, then struck under the boiler. and then under the mainmast. As she was leaking bedly at the time she sailed, about one half of her passengers, deeming her unseaworthy, stopped at Halifax, and more would have left could they have got their baggage. Prayers were said at the churches in Halifax on Sunday for her safe arrival at Liver

The British steamer Edinburg, Captain Commings, which arrived yesterday morning, made topassage from Glasgow to this port in eleven days and seventeen hours, and experienced a good deal I tial pledge to Mr. Campbell.

of foggy weather. She brought sixty-six cabin pussengers, and two hundred and seven in the se-cond cabin. The steamer Etna, which arrived on Sunday from Havre, made her passage in eleven

days and seventeen and a half hours. By the urrival of the steamship Philadelphia at New Orleans, we learn that the yellow fever is still very bad at Havana and in other parts of the island. Much excitement existed in reference to the insur-rection in Spain. Business was dull.

The confiagration at Belize, Honduras, before rerted, occurred on the 17th of July. Half a million

cllars worth of property was destroyed. The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 400 a 500 bales. The market was firm, without quotable change in prices. The foreign news caused a depression in flour, and prices of State and Western brands fell off 10c. a 20c per barrel. Southern was in better supply, especially of new and prices receded 37 cents, and in some cases as much as 50 cents per barrel concession was limited, and at a decime irregular, while sales el. Corn was without important change. Sales sound Western mixed were made at 61c. a 62dc. Pork was heavy, with small sales at \$19 50 for of Cuba at 84c. a 9c. Coffee was quiet, awaiting the suction sale on the 22d inst. Freights were steady, with engagements of grain to Liverpool (corn and wheat) at 7d. a 7 d., in ships' bags.

Adjournment of Congress—The President's Proclamation for an Extra Session.

The closing proceedings between the two houses of Congress yesterday, upon the Army bill, are given in another part of this paper. The matter at issue, and upon which the bill failed. was an amendment by the republican House, to which the democratic Senate could not agree, providing that no portion of these army appropri tions (thirteen millions) shall be applied to the payment of the troops, neither militia nor regulars, employed in enforcing upon the people of Kansas the bogus laws of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature.

Our special reporter details the circumstance under which the bill fell through by the final adjournment of the House at the appointed time. It appears that had it only required a majority of the House to suspend the rules, for the purpose of considering the resolution of the Senate extending the session a couple of hours, that extension would have been secured; but the rule requires two-thirds for a suspension, and so the motion failed and the ession ended. This, however, amounted nothing, for it is not likely that the addition of two hours to the session would have made any change in the position of that body upon Kansas affairs.

The House having thus wound up the session and the supplies for the army being thus cut off, great excitement followed, as a matter of course. Anything affecting the spoils always does stir up a great excitement in Washington. The President called the Judges of the Supreme Court together upon the subject, and, afterwards, it appears, convened a special Cabinet council to deliberate upon the nomentous issue of an extra session. Luckily. the new bill passed, paying the members by the year, had provided for their services free of additional cost, (excepting, perhaps, such constructive mileage as they might claim for imaginary journeys home and back between two days, according to the time-honored usage of the Senate.) and luckily the President bad signed that bill. Thus fortified, our indomitable chief magistrate, upon the great question whether the army should live upon credit for three months, or whether he should call an extra session, carried the point, with the aid of Jost Darle, that there site an extra session, to meet on Thursday of this

week, at twelve o'clock. Thus our sudden joy at the adjournment and dispersion of Congress is scattered to the winds. They are back upon us, and God only knows for what length of time. We think, however, that that bill which pays the members three thousand dollars a year, whether they are in session for terially to make this extra session a short one: and we suspect that the urgent demands of this Presidential campaign for additional democratic stumpers and trumpeters will also contribute to hurry up the work for the army. We hope, however, that, being called back again, the peace men, the conservative men, and the real law and order men of the two houses, while they are at it, will enforce some definite action for law and order in Kansas. They should adhere to this as the question of paramount importance, without reference to the elongation of the session-that matter having been provided for in the new compensation bill. If the border ruffianism of Kanara s to stand approved by Congress, it will only open those scenes of violence and crime which for twelve months past have done so much to render our Pierce administration infamous at home, and the character of our republican institutions infamous abroad.

There must be some "half-way house of sliplo matic rest" between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Toombs-between the republicans of one wing and the democracy of the other wing of the Capitol. The administration shows some signs of repentance. Those Pennsylvania men beld as prisoners in Kansas upon bogus charges of treaon, the President has promised shall no prosecuted or punished. But as a hind in the hand is worth two in the bash where Mr. Pierce is concerned, we apprehend it would be as well for Mr. Campbell to insist first, upon the release of those prisoners as proof of the President's good faith in his pronise, before making any further concessions; or with the ajournment of Congress, he may be persuaded by the border ruffians to hold these men under military detention till the day after the Presidential election. Their case, respectively. is a case of great outrage. The very promise of the President to Mr. Campbell, that they should not be prosecuted or punished, is proof sufficient. If they have been guilty of any crime, the President could make no such promise as that of their exemption from punishment or prosecution. If not guilty of any crime, they are unlawfully restrained of their liberty, and should not only be instantly released, but indemnified for the outrages which they have suffered. Furthermore. the officials implicated in the arrest and detention of these Kansas prisoners should be called to ac-

The Kansas amendments upon the Legislative. Judicial and Executive bill were withdrawn by the House upon the faith of the President's promise. It is, then, but fair that Mr. Pierce should be required to do something in proof of his good faith before any further concessions are made to him upon the Army bill. He plays fast and loose, and his mere promise is that of a broken bank. Before proceeding a step further to sustain him in Kansas, let the House in det upon a public act in redemption of his confiden-

erected Attacks upon Fremon, His Early Hardships How He Petiod to become the secratic Nominee.

Size the time of the "coffin hand bill" can paign against General Jackson, there has been nothing in the history of American politics in which this element of dirty personalities has tigured so largely as in the warfare of the Buchanan and Fillmore organs and orators against Fremont. We have paid little attention to these maliguant and scandalous attacks upon a man whose public career has been honorable to himself and glorious to the country, as long as these assaults were limited to the small fry democratic and Know Nothing journals and spouters; but when such men as Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, get up in the Senate of the United States to give a helping hand to the Robert Macaires of such journals as the New York Express, they must expect to be called to account for it.

Senatorial inquiry by an order from County Forney, and we hope he will make the most of his discoveries, including the report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, in 1846, proclaiming Fremont, the conqueror of California, " with the head to conceive and the hand to execute" the most daring enterprises. Very likely Mr. Senator Thompson may have received his cue for his glorification speech upon Commodore Stockton, to the prejudice of Fremont, from the distinguished gentleman who carries the State of New Jersey in his breeches pocket; but as the gallant Commodore is no longer a candidate for the White House, w cannot imagine how he is to be benefitted by the operation. Great, indeed, must be the alarm of the Fillmore and Buchanan men when even in the United States Senate they feel the necessity of neglecting their public duties to grope about in the gutters for garbage to throw at Fremont.

It is but a short time ago that Fremont was a young lion among the democracy, and an especial pet of South Carolina. Mark the change! Then he was everything that was great and noble: now they represent him as everything that is mean, treacherous and contemptible. They make him a millionaire and a bankrupt, a desperate duellist and yet a coward, a Know Nothing and a Catholic, a slaveholder and an abolitionist-born in a penitentiary, educated in a workhouse, and disciplined in politics among the border ruftians and Digger Indians of the Rocky Mountains. To prove, however, that as a youth he was not the inheritor of slaves, a correspondent of the Charles ton Mercury furnishes that paper with the following legal evidence of the real and personal estate of Fremont when he was eighteen years of age:-

Schedule of the estate and effects of J. U. Fremont, in custody of the Sheriff of Charleston district, by virtue of two writs of captea ad respondendum, at the suits of Edward Sebring and E. L. Roche:—

Edward Sebring and E. L. Roche:—

1 Cost.
5 Waistcoats.
3 Pair of pantaloons.
5 Shirts.
6 Fair of sooks.
4 Collars.
2 Cravats.
And Sundry books, (number not recollected.)
All of the above, except what I have on, are in a trunk t New York. at New York.

South Carolina. \ J. C. Fremont, being duly sworn, Charleston District. J deposeth that the above contains a just, true and correct account of all his estate, real and personal, whatsoever or whereacover.

J. CHARLES FREMONT.

Sworn to before me, this 9th August, 1831.

Filed 9th August, 1831.

J. W. MITCHELL, J. Q.

Filed 9th August, 18a1. Then follow the assignment of these effects to his two tailor creditors by Fremont, and his release under the prison bounds act of Charleston. The son of chivalry furnishing these papers, facetiously remarked that they "will dispose of any mystery as to Promont's reasons for not being a slaveholder," because "comparatively few gentlemen in the South owning five shirts, and these not paid for, are the proprietors of slaves."

Accepting this view of the matter as a knockdown argument, the subject is yet suggestive of remark or two in a different light. Here are the legal proofs that John C. Fremont, at eighteen years of age, among the generous people of Charleston, was despoiled of his clothes and his curing them. He was a young student, struggling to educate himself and to support his mother at the same time. That he had a hard time of it, there can be no longer any doubt. This evidence of the assignment of his clothes and books is sufficient proof. That he ultimately conquered those difficulties of poverty and the lack of friends, let his subsequent history and his present position bear witness. But what is the inference here respecting the boasted liberality of the people of Charleston to the youth of Fremont? It is an inference, we regret to say, that he owes them nothing.

But what a glorious contrast to Fremont In 1831, a poor scholar in Charleston, without a shirt to his back; in 1856, the owner of Mariposa and a candidate for the Presidency, with a fair prospect of an election against two of the oldest and most active of the Presidential politicians in the United States. And if Senators Bigler and Thompson are not aware of the fact, we may as well inform them that this idea of running Fremont for the Presidency originated with the democratic party, or with some of its managers, which is the same thing Less than a year ago, had Fremont convented to ride the Nebraska bill, he would in all probability has been adopted as the democratic candidate for the Press dency, upon the superior claims of a higher and moextended personal popularity than any other living man in the United States.

We know what we say; and the whole mystery in due season will be fully explained. We only repeat, for the present, with a knowledge of the circumstances, that had Fremont, when applied to by a democratic committee, consented to swallow the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he would have put the nose of Mr. Buchanan out of joint as the democratic nominee. In the face of this important bit of secret democratic history, our democratic Senators only staltify themselves in their present assaults upon Fremont. That's all.

MUTINY AMONG THE IRISH DEMOCRACY .- The Irish American of this city, a strong democratic paper, says :-

paper, says:—

If an hencet, hardworking trishman is shot down in cold blood by one of those foul things ventiled forth from the refflantsm of rum holes and the staffing of ballot boxes; and if the foul thing is to be upheld by the democratic party, though we have always been on that side, we can go with them no longer. Strongly, emphatically, carnestly and most sincrely do we recommend Mesers. Buchanan and Breckinridge, and their friends and supporters, to repediate the scoundred in the most unmistaxeable form, or we shall be obliged, in the exercise of a soliena duty, to advise those who believe in us either not to vote at all in the apprecaching Precidential election, or to east their votes for the enemy.

An open for may prove a curse,
But a pretended friend is worse.

Mr. Forney and Captain Rynders must look after this "Trish American," or he may work

after this "Irish American," or he may work ome mischief with the Irish vote. Without undertaking to say what particular case he is driving at, it is evident that he suspects there is some of the leaven of Know Nothingian in the demostatic camp which must be purged out. Will Col. Forney see to it? A letter to Col. Roberts will probably answer the purpose.

Arrams in Dominica .- A letter we publish elsewhere from Puerto Plata shows that the Dominicans have no sooner escaped from the perils of war with Soulouque than new dangers molest them. The news is enveloped in the usual obscurity; but it appears plain that Spain is taking the lead in an intrigue destined to assall the Dominican sovereignty, and to defeat the consummation of the treaty some time since concluded between this government and Dominica. The means adopted are singular. It seems that some time since it was agreed between the government of Spain and that of Dominica, that any Spaniards who had become na-turalized in the island might become Spaniards again if they chose, by adopting certain formaliies. Now, Senor Segovia, the Spanish Envoy, avails himself of the obscure diction of this agreement to confer rights of Spanish citizenship upon the descendants of Spaniards as well as Sp emigrants: against which the government protests. Of course, it loss not strike one, at firs as Spaniards, il people should not be inscribed not charged with doing violence, of of Segovia is tion. But the true understanding of the matter is undoubtedly the one suggested by our correspondent—that Spain desires to promote the downfall of the present Dominican administration, and to raise up the Baez party in their place; and that the means employed are resorted o merely for intimidation.

Our interest in the matter is small but plain. The present government have evinced a preference for this country over the European nations; it would be well for us to give them what moral support we can without compromising ourselves. Spain, England and France give comfort and moral strength to the party they favor by sending men-of-war and hips to the Dominican harbors; why cannot we do the same? A single American armed ship at St. Domingo would probably suffice to maintain Santana against the intrigues by which he is assailed. Why should it not be stationed

The English seem to succeed better with their navy than we do with ours. Wherever English interests are to be protected, wherever foreign nations are to be impressed with a sense of England's power, wherever the friends of England require moral support from without, there a British man-of-war is certain to be. Nor will it leave the station, under any circumstances, dull or unhealthy though it be, until it is duly replaced Whereas our vessels are very seldom employed on any service at all; and when they are sent to a place like San Juan, for instance, where there is no ladies' society and plenty of fever, the first thing we hear is that they have run across to Havana. Mr. Dobbin should see to this. If we can't get anything out of our navy, why not sell it off at

THE COLLINS LINE.—Congress has closed its labors by dealing the worst blow it could at one of the noblest triumphs of American skill and enterprise. The "notice" provided for in the Appropriation bill is to be given to the Collins line of steamships, and six months afterwards, the remuneration they receive from the government for carrying the mails will be reduced to the figure at which it stood when the service was performed by vessels of 2,000 tons and under. And the time chosen to deal the stab is the very one when the Adriatic is about to be tested against the Persia-American skill and enterprise against British skill and enterprise. We need not go over the ground traversed in

guments on both sides. Suffice it to say that it secomes impossible, under the reduced allowance to run such vessels as the Adriatic at full speed. The rates of freight and passage will not permit such an expenditure of fuel. The Persia now burns three times as much coal as the Cunard ships did before the Collins line was started; and as she is well supported by the British government, she will be able to continue to do so. The Adriatic, in consequence of the withdrawal of t allowance, will not be able to compete with her. We are speaking on good authority when we say this; and parties who from national feelings have taken bets on the relative performance of the two vessels, are therefore advised to close them. There can be no rivalry. The English ship will remain the Queen of the Sea. There was a time when there seemed to be a prospect of our doing more than holding our own on the Atlantic. Since the Collins line was started no less than five vessels have been built by the Cunarders to beat them; and yet, in the westward voyages, the Collins are still ahead. But these dreams of victory had best be laid aside. Britannia, it seems, is bound to rule the waves, and that by act of Congress.

We should be doing wrong were we to fail here to point out the large influence that has evidently been exercised over the minds of members of Congress by the correspondence of Captain Nye, of the Pacific. The letters of that gentleman disclosed a fact which could not but weigh heavily against the appropriation: they showed that while we fancied we were supporting American skill against that of foreigners, we were in fact filling the pockets of English merchants. We have no besitation in saying that the main cause of the vote to give the "notice" to the line was the notorious control exercised over it by the Messrs. Brown of Liverpool. A line wholly owned by Americans would have had juster claims to support as an American enterprise; though the ships were native-born, and the officers too, the idea that these Liverpool merchants could use them as they pleased was no doubt the means of compelling many to take a democratic view of the question.

THE POST OFFICE.—Congress has voted half a million for the construction of a Post Office in this city. What jobs the statement prepares one for! From Hudson street to South street there is not a land owner or a speculator who is not on the qui vice for a slice of the plunder. The amount is not large enough to do the thing handsomely: but small as it is, no doubt half of it will be stolen on the way. Then, where is the new office to stand? Half a dozen places compete for the honor and the privilege. Of these two only seem to us to combine the necessary requisites. These are Chambers street, on the Park, and the present site of the Post Office. With regard to the former, Mr. Stewart's building might be bought and altered, or a new one might be erected somewhere in the right of Eurton's. The latter, we understand, which the church trustees have so long refused to sell, is new offered for sale, together with several of the lots behind it, toward the Hast river. Either of these sites would be good. But the chances are that we shall have a juggle of some kind, and that some such place as the Brick church will be chosen, all parties getting their share evenly. after the fashion of the Lobos Islands.

A CLOSING BIT OF BORDER RUFFIANISM .-The affair in the omnibus between Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, and Mr. Granger, of New York, on their way up to the Capitol, was perfectly consistent with the ruffianism which has signalized the chivalry of this Congress. It is something, however, to the credit of McMullen that he employed neither pistol nor bludgeon in his attack upon Granger; but simply wound one arm afctionately about his adversary's neck, while with the other hand, à la Yankee Sullivan, he thumped the unfortunate Mr. Granger in the eyes and nose. In the ring this, we believe would be styled getting him in chancery. The House called for and the Speaker appointed a committee to investigate the case and report upon it at the next session, which, it seems, i to meet as early as the day after to-morrow.

The following are some of the principal specimens of rowdyism affairs "of honor" which have distinguished this session of Congress:-

First-Two attacks with a cane, same day, by the Hon. Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, upon Horace Greeley. Not much damage done. Greeley's Seconder than it looks to be.

Virginia, (called, for short, William Smith, of Mr. Wallach, editor of the Washington Star. Third-The Herbert affair, at Willard's Hotel. in which the Hon. Mr. Herbert, of California,

the Irish waiter, Keating. Fourth-The Colonel Lane and Douglas affair -no fight.

shot with a revolver, and killed upon the spot,

Fifth-The Sumner affair-in which the Hon Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, attacked with a gutta percha cane, the Hon. Mr. Sumner, in his seat in the Senate chamber, and left him weltering in his blood upon the floor. Recovery of Sumner doubtful

Sixth-The Brooks and Gen. Wilson affair-Seventh-The Brooks and Gen. Webb affair-

Eighth--The Brooks and Burlingame affair, in

which Mr. Brooks declined to go to Canada to be shot at there and shot at all the way back again. Ninth-The little omnibus flare-up between

the Hon. Mr. McMullen and the Hon. Mr.

Talk of border ruffianism in Kansas! What else can we expect on the borders with such examples among our law makers and law breakers at Washington? We are progressing swimingly in the science of ruffianism; and if such are among the specimens of the Thirty-fourth Congress what may we not expect from the thirty-fifth Progress is the order of the day.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES .- We publish elsewhere the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular service. This is an important act, and may be considered as the entering wedge to a general increase of the salaries of the officers of government. It gives the ministers to England and France \$17,500 per annum each, and the secondary class of ministers, namely, those to Russia. Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China each \$12,000. Ministers resident are to receive 75 per cent, Charges d'Affairs 56 per cent, and Secretaries of Legation 15 per cent of these amounts. No one will object to these salaries as being too high. Our foreign missions have hitherto either been filled by rich men whose wealth did not atone for their deficiency of brains, or by poor men whose forced niggardliness reflected discredit on the country. They were well suited to the times when the owner of an income of \$1,000 a year was a rich man, but utterly ridiculous in times when men moving in diplomatic circles abroad spend their \$50,000 a year without being particularly noticed.

The Consular service is also wholly remodelled Consuls are hereafter not to trade directly or indirectly; nor are they to assume diplomatic functions when a diplomatic officer of the United States is in the country. Provision is made for vice. The two best Consulates-Liverpool and London—are hereafter to be salaried at \$7,500. The Consuls at Havana, Havre and Rio de Janeiro are to get \$6,000 each. The other Consulates range from \$4,000 to \$500; all of these at ports with which we have any extended trade being sufficiently remunerated to enable the incumbent to live without doing any other business. Thus the two great vices of the old Consular system are got rid of-first, the anomaly of the English Consulates being the best paid berte in the gift of the government; and secondly. the unfairness of allowing merchants to officiate as Consuls, and thus compete with their rivals at a disadvantage.

The bill is a good one, and will be read with

MR. Soule's VISIT TO NICARAGUA-WRAT'S IN THE WIND !-Since the projects of the realization of the Ostend manifesto under a Buchanan administration have been rendered slim by the enthusiasm with which Fremont's candidacy has been received by the country, the filibustering spirits who had looked for employment under that comprehensive programme, have been led to seek nother field for their labors. Nicaragua, it seems, is henceforth destined to be the point from whence all future operations against Cuba are to be initiated. The Havana authorities judged wisely when they regarded the establishment of the Walker government as pregnant with danger to Spanish interests. The warm reception given to Cuban exiles, and the high positions allotted to them in her service by Nicaragua, are evidences that Walker's views are not bounded by the limits of the sea coast, or confined to the narrow horizon of Central America. The departure of Mr. Soule for Nicaragua, and his declared intention of remaining there some time, confirm the suspicions previously entertained that that country is about being made the focus of Cuban discontent and Yankee filibusterism. Although Walker has enough on his hands for the present, he can lend essential aid to the projects of the Ostend conspirators. The critical position of affairs in Spain, notwithstanding the temporary triumph of the Queen and her partisans, has, it is well known, excited fresh hopes amongst the Cuban filibusters; and now that they have a pied de terre in Nicaragua, we may look for the development of some fresh schemes of piracy in accordance with the views of the celebrated State paper which emanated from Ostend. We pity poor General Concha, with two such dangerous neigh bors in close proximity to him as Soule and

THE CROPS .- News from Europe announces that the crops are excellent-never were better. In France all apprehensions with regard to them have vanished, and flour was rapidly declining. In meuse supplies were already pouring in from Southern Russia and the Principalities; they had never cen such a wheat crop there. All grain

was rapidly falling in price in Austria. In England the prospect is most satisfactory and the farmers are in high spirits. This will be poor news for our wheat growers: but excellent for the people at large. Who says we shall not have flour \$5 a barrel again before long?

A FAIR PROPOSITION .-- A Georgia correspondent of the Fillmore organ of this city says :-" If you will beat Mr. Fremont at the North, we will beat Mr. Buchausn at the South; and thus, by one mighty struggle, put down sectionalism North and South. It will be a glorious day when that is done." If we have a rousing snow storm in August we shall probably have any quantity of thunder and lightning in January. the sky falls we shall catch larks."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Disastrous Storm in the South. BAYETY OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSEVERANCE—PEOBA-BLE LOSS OF THE NAUTILUS—GRAND CAILLOU ISLAND UNINJURED—VESSELS ASHORE, ETC., ETC.

Washington, Aug. 18, 1856.

The National Intelligencer publishes: a private despatch to F. J. Hart, President of the New Oricans and Texas was not damaged in the recent storm. The Nautilus left Galveston on the Friday evening previous to the storm, with thirty passengers, \$30,000 in specie, and a large number of cattle. She must have been off Last Island about the period of the gale. No insurance on the vessel at New Orleans.

The gale was very destructive to crops in Southern Louisiana, but it is believed it was not severely falt a

Capt. Taibott, of the asship Louisiana, reports the loss of the ship lamila, from beaux for New Orleans, of Timbalier Island. Her cargo a value... one, consisted of wines and brandles, and is mostly lost. he of the crew were missing. Capt. Rogers had his lag The Manila was owned in Sath, Me.

Capt. Talbott also reports seeing the doors and booby hatch of the steamer Nautilus; also the bodies of several well dressed persons, supposed to be passengers by that

others have been otherwise damaged.

Grand Calilou Island escaped uninjured.

A number of vessels, in addition to the Manilla, have been wrecked, and it is feared that all on board have porished. Others are reported ashore, but as yet we have no particulars of their condition. The Nautilus, it is thought, went down with scarce any

warning, and all on board undoubtedly shared her fate, as there was no vecest in the mine, she nest under command of Captain Thompson. The names of her passengers have not yet been received.

The loss of this vessel, with others reported wrecked, will swell the list of dead to nearly three hundred.

Of those on board the Manilla, all perished except the

captain, second mate and one man.

The cotton crop in this State is not believed to have materially suffered, but from the Mississippi coast gloomy-

HALIYAX, Aug. 18, 1856 The Arabia struck on Blond rock, on which there was bove stateen feet of water. The ship, drawing twentyone feet, going at full speed, struck her bow on the rock she then rose and slid over the rock, striking first at the bow, then under the boiler, then under the mainmast. The survey of the civers was not made public, but I have learned that they found the false keel, the main keel, and the garboard gone as far aft as they foremast, which is as far aft as they surveyed. A Boston shipbuilder, who examined the Arabia-here, thinks that when ane struck first she store in the and the fore ends of her bottom planking, then rising on the rock she crushed her keel and tore it of amost to the floors. The divers stuffed large quantities of oakum into the bow. Outside a bulkhead of cotton and oakum was built. Inside the ship was making eighteen tons of water an hour when she sailed on Sat half of her Liverpool passengers stopped here. More would have left at the last moment, but could not get out their baggage. It is the general opinion here that were said in the churches yesterday for her sa'e pr o Liverpeol.

News from Havana.
THE PEVER STILL RAGING—EXCITEMENT IN REPERENCE TO THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

New ORIEANS, Aug. 15, 1856. The steamship Philadelphia, from Now York via Ha-vana, has arrived below, after a somewhat lengthy pas-

She reports the fever as still very bad at Havana and on other parts of the Island, but the number of deaths daily could not be ascertained. All the shipping that could do so had left port.

There was much excitement with reference to the re-volution in Spain, and further particulars were awaited Business matters were rather quiet.

The Confiagration at Belize, Honduras. New ORIGANS, Aug. 16, 1856.
The conflagration at Belize, Honduras, herotofore re-

ported, occurred on the 17th day of July. Nearly the whole north side of the town was laid in nohes. The bridge was partially burnt, and the large building on the south side, called the Usher Bouse, destroyed. Over half a million dollars worth of property was consumed. sudden Death of a Prominent Philadelphian

PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1856.

Joseph L. Smith, President of our Board of City Commissioners, was found dead in his bed this morning.

PORTLAND, Aug. 18, 1856.
On Saturday the Cumberland train of cars ran over awagon, instantly killing two little girls, and fatally injuring a boy, all children of Mr. York, of Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1866
Stocks dull. Pennsylvanian fives, 52; Reading Railro
43; Pennsylvanian Railroad, 48%; Long Island Railro
13; Morris canal, 13%.
ALBANY CATTLE MARRET.

Received during the week, 1,950 beeves, 90 cows and calves, 1,000 sheep, 2,000 hogs. The beeves averaged 5/2c; the cows and calves, \$25 a \$60 a piece, and the sheep, \$2 50 a \$6.

5%c; the cows and calves, \$25 a \$60 a piece, and the sheep, \$2 50 a \$5.

New Orleans, Aug. 16, 1856.

Sales of cotton to-day, 500 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour a trifle lower. Lard in krgs sells at 14c.

Flour more active and lower; sales 2,500 bbls. az \$6 25 for common Wisconsin, \$6 50 a \$6 55 for choice Ohio, Indians and Michigan; \$6 75 a \$6 \$7 for best extraditio, and \$6 \$5 for extra Milnois. Wheat dull; sales, before receipt of Baltic's news, 2,800 bushels at \$1 32 for a \$6 \$6 for common the sales, before receipt of Baltic's news, 2,800 bushels at \$1 32 for a \$6 \$6 for the sales, before receipt of Baltic's news, 2,800 bushels at \$50 caste, closing dull at the inside price. Outs quiet. Receipts for the forty eight hours ending at noon to-day:—3,906 bbls. four; \$3,367 bushels what; 124,560 bushels eors 24,887 bushels cats; 8,213 bushels rys. Canal exports:—60,681 bushels wheat; 77,565 bushels corp.; 17,070 bushels cats.

Cavego, Aug. 18—5 P. M.

Flour lower and dull. Wheat—Sales, 3,000 but-hols new lines on private terms. Corn quiet—Sales on Saterday, 600 bushels at 55c. Canal freights—Wheat, 125c, ance orn 16c. to New York. Lake imports to day, 200 bbls. our, 11,619 bushels wheat; 23,339 bushels corn. Canal sports—8,720 bushels wheat; 23,646 bushels corn. Exports to Montreal—747 bbls flour; 5,000 bushels wheat. Attany, Aug. 18—5 P. M.

Cern dull—Sales, 4,000 bushels Western mixed at 60%c. att—Sales, 16,000 bushels at 44c. for State, and 40c. for blio.

Academy of Music-Benefit of the Dramatic Fund Association.
This event came off last night, to one of the largest an-

iences that we have ever seen assembled within the walls of this theatre. The great variety of entertainments offered, comprising no less than four whole pieces, a scene from the "Hunchback," with no end of other intermergos, by way of hors d'autores between the appetites. The immense artistical resources placed as the command of the committee by the profession, enabled them to cast the different pieces in such a manner as to ensure an effective representation of each. It is unneessary for us to enter into a detailed criticism of the performances, as they are all moret or less familiar to our readers, being selected rather in reference to their popularity than their novelty. The only really new feature in the programme was the debut of Miss Annetto Inco, as Julia, in the "Hunchback." This is the first time this young lady has appeared before a New York audience.